

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 2335

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16. 1742.

Yester'day arrived a Mail from France, and Two from Flanders.

Stockholm, Dec. 2.

Pecklin, Son to the Minister of the Duke of Holstein, who set out hence from Moscow, in order to carry his Royal Highness the News of his Election, returned hither Yesterday; but the News he has brought remains an impenetrable Secret.

The People are exceedingly uneasy at this, and the more so, because a Report has been spread, that his Royal Highness will not accept the Crown but upon certain Conditions, in case he accepts it at all. The Court is in no small Perplexity upon this Occasion; but we expect to quickly deliver from our Doubts by the Arrival of Mount Bond, and M. Scheffer Chamberlain to his Majesty, who went in the Name of the King and Senate to compliment his Royal Highness on his Election. The departure of the Deputies which are to attend that Prince in the Name of the Dyer is put off on that Account, it not being thought reasonable to expose the Honour of the Kingdom by sending such a Deputation, till be certainly known whether his Royal Highness will accept the Crown or not. In the mean time we observe with some Degree of Amazement, that the Courts are perfectly easy, and Count Gyllenbourg is in as high Credit as ever. The Dutch Minister, after an assiduous Application to the Senate to no purpose, has lately presented Two Memorials to the Dyer, complaining in very warm Terms of the taking several Dutch Ships by our Privateers, particularly one commanded by Capt. Cornelius Krabbendam, which was taken very lately, but thereto he has received no Answer to these Memorials; which may possibly flow from no other Cause than the multitude of Affairs with which our Court is at present stracted.

Copenhagen, Nov. 28. One would be tempted to believe, from the Rigour of the Season, and the Want of any apparent Cause of entering into a War, that the Movements of our Troops are only made for Amusement; but, on the other hand, when one reflects on the mighty Excellence the Court is at, and the Fatigues which the Troops undergo, especially those encamped in Norway, it seems impossible to doubt that his Majesty is in earnest. Some penetrating Politicians fancy that Sweden has broke the sixth Article of the Treaty made in 1720, which is, however, not easy to comprehend. On the other hand, the most intelligent Persons about the Court say, that the Prince Royal has a very strong Party in Sweden, and that they will quickly declare themselves; which is the reason of our arming so suddenly, that they may not be lost for want of speedy Assistance. This is certain, that all the Dispatches from Stockholm have been of late opened by the King himself.

Journal of the Army of Prince Lobkowitz in Bohemia.

Lissa, Dec. 1. On the 25th of last Month Baron Lissaki, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Lubomirski, brought us the first Advice of our being Masters of Leutmaritz. A little after arrived Baron Angern, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Schulenburg, from whom we learn the following Particulars. In the Night between the 24th and 25th General Wallis attack'd the Town of Leutmaritz with a Body of Irregular Troops, Col. St. Andre of the Regiment of Botta having the Direction of the Assault. It lasted till Break of Day, when our Troops having scaled the Walls, the Garrison at the Chamade, and surrendered at Discretion. The Garrison consisted of 936 Men, including the Governor, Colonels, and 73 Officers. The Place was well fortified after the ancient Method, and the French had taken small Pains in raising additional Works; yet the forming the Place cost us no more than seven Croats killed, and three Officers wounded. On the 29th the French Governor and most of the Officers of the Garrison were magnificently treated at Dinner by Prince Lobkowitz. The same Day Count Leopold Kinsky brought Advice, that Baron St. Andre had likewise made himself Master of the Castle of Teutsch, and made the Garrison Prisoners of War.

Franckfort, Dec. 16. Two Days ago we received Advice, that the Austrians having made two Assaults on the Town of Braunau to no Purpose, raised the Siege on the 13th. Yesterday in the Evening arriv'd a Courier from Marshal Seckendorff, with Letters dated the 13th, by which his Excellency acquaints the Emperor, that his Army and that of M. Broglie had pass'd the Inn, and

were in full Pursuit of that of Prince Charles of Lorrain, which was retiring towards Scharding and Passau.

Some further Particulars are reported in this Letter, which it is not necessary to mention, especially since there are Letters of the same Date from Franckfort, which say expressly, that Braunau was taken and the French Army retreating.

By Letters from Dusseldorf dated Dec. 18. we are informed, that they had receiv'd the same News from Franckfort, but as no Courier had arriv'd with a Confirmation of it, it began to be disbelieved.

Extract from the Paris Almanac.

Paris, Dec. 22. Letters from the Army on the Danube, dated the 6th, bring us the following Particulars: We march'd from Dingeling on the 3d, in order to succour Braunau, having Bread with us sufficient for four Days. The Dragoons of Coigny were in the Van in order to facilitate the Design of the Partizan de la Croix, who has Orders to throw himself with a great Body of Troops into that Town, from which we are now distant but six Leagues. Several Austrian Deserters assure us, that Prince Charles of Lorrain having Advice of our March was retired towards Passau, and had abandon'd his Design upon Braunau. Notwithstanding this we still apprehend a general Engagement unavoidable, since the Enemy are posted on the other Side of the Lintz, in such a Manner that it is impossible for us to obtain Winter Quarters without fighting. What confirms us in this Opinion is, the Answer given by Marshal Broglie to M. de la Grandville Intendant of the Army, upon his presenting him with a Project for establishing Winter Quarters. His Excellency said, that this was as yet impracticable, and must be so till we have made ourselves Masters of some Posts which might free us from the Apprehension of being disturb'd during the Winter. In order to this, the Marshal intends to establish his Left Wing at Wilshoffen, while the Right continues at Braunau; by which Disposition our Quarters will be effectually secured. We propose on the 8th to join Marshal Seckendorff, and afterwards to attack the Enemy.

The King's Ambassador in Switzerland has Orders to contract for 20,000 Men; and a few Days ago the King took a Resolution of augmenting his Troops with 50,000 Men, which Augmentation is to be made by adding a Battalion to every Regiment of Foot, and a Squadron to each Regiment of Horse and Dragoons.

The Hanoverians and Hessians, who were to have gone into Bavaria, have taken Quarters in the Country of Liege, and, as we apprehend, will attempt in the Spring to penetrate either into Lorrain or Champaigne, which is the Reason of our sending a Body of Troops to form a Camp on the Meuse.

H O M E P O R T S.

Falmouth, Dec. 11. Wind E. Since my last arrived the Prince Frederick Packer, Lovell, from Lisbon. Sailed the Constantine, Whitchurch, and the Tower Galley, Wingfield, both for the Streights, and the Anna Maria, Vries, for Penzance.

Dartmouth, Dec. 12. Wind E. N. E. All the Home-ward Ships mention'd in my former remain. Sailed Yesterday the Margaret and Jacob, Borg, for Bayonne. This Morning came in the Duke's Tender, Lieut. Cough.

Poole, Dec. 13. Wind N. E. Sailed the Marcellus and Peter, Penningh, for Bayonne, and the Nazareth, Bennett, for South Carolina.

Dover, Dec. 14. Wind N. E. Since my last came in the Unity, Thistletwaite, from Ostend for Newcastle, and the Catherine, Burton, from Rye for Scarborough. Sailed the Charming Sally, Goodridge, for Newhaven.

Deal, Dec. 14. Wind E. N. E. Remains the Lion Transport for Portsmouth. Came down and sail'd thro' the Friends Goodwill, Doleman, for Jamaica.

L O N D O N.

Letters from Portmahone advise, that two Algerine Men of War were lately lost on that Coast, one of forty Guns and the other of twenty-four; in the former of which every Soul perish'd, and of the Crew of the latter only eight were sav'd.

Yesterday Capt. Hindman, of the Duke, for Coast and Bay, took his Leave of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to proceed on his Voyage; as did likewise the Supercargoes of the Montague, Captain Free-man.

The same Day, Sir Henry Penrice, Kt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, attended the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and made a Report to their Lordships of Thomas Rounce, who was convicted of

High Treason at the Sessions of Admiralty held at the Old Bailey on Tuesday last, for fighting in two Spanish Privateers against his Majesty's Subjects; and 't's expect-ed a Warrant will shortly be issued out by their Lordships for his Execution.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by Count Ilton, General of the Hanoverian Forces, and several other General Officers, reviewed the Third Battalion of the First Regiment of Foot Guards on the Parade in St. James's Park, who went thro' their Exercise, by Beat of Drum, with great Applause.

On Tuesday last the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor held the Third General Seal after Michaelmas Term, at Lincoln's-Inn Hall, when a Dispensation passed the Great Seal, to enable the Rev. George Hutton, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Ferrers, to hold the Rectory of Gate Burton, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln, together with the Rectory of Grantham, in the County and Diocese aforesaid.

As did also a Presentation to enable the Rev. Mr John Maud, to hold the Vicarage of St. Neot, in the County of Huntingdon, and Diocese of Lincoln.

As did likewise a Presentation to enable the Rev. Mr. Lewis Evans, to hold the Vicarage of Bodney alias Bowy, with the Vicarage of Haycastle, in the County of Pembroke and Diocese of St. Davids.

As also a Presentation to enable the Rev. Mr. Richard Goodrick, to hold the Vicarage of Kilmersden, in the County of Somerset and Diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Explanation of the Oxford Almanack for the Year MDCCXLIII.

This Year's Almanack represents Lincoln College, in a perspective View; which was founded in the Year 1429, in the Reign of King Henry VII.

Fleming and Rotherham, Bishops of Lincoln, Founders of this College, are represented sitting in two Chairs on each Side the Obelisk; the four Figures with Fleming on your Left Hand are, Beckington Bishop of Bath and Wells who built the Lodgings, Forest Dean of Wells who built the Hall, Bindern, Esq; and Bakoe, Priest, who gave Estates and were Benefactors before the time of the second Founder.

On the other Side, with Rotherham, are, Smith Bishop of Lincoln, Sey Bishop of Sarum, Edward Darby Arch-deacon of Stow, considerable Benefactors, and Williams Lord Keeper and Bishop of Lincoln, who built the Chapel, &c. Next to the Founder, on your Right Hand, is the late Lord Crew Bishop of Durham, principal Benefactor to this College, in whose Train are the Doctors Marshall and Allams, who were Rectors, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Benefactors. The Medals on the Obelisk represent Bishop Sanderson, Dr. Hicks, and Dr. Radcliffe, Fellows of this College. The Churches in the Scrolls at the Bottom are, those of All Saints and St. Michael, in Oxford, which are in the Gift of this College.

A Scandalous Paper having been lately publish'd in several News-Papers, in the Name of the Burgesse and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster, address'd to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Percival and Charles Edwin, Esq; their Representatives in Parliament, which Paper contains Matter of a very Dangerous and Criminal Nature, and has manifest Tendency to excite Disturbances in this Kingdom, by appealing from the Legislature to the People, and in plain and express Terms threatening popular Commotions; it is thought proper to acquaint the Publick. That the publishing the same under the Names of the Burgesse and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster, as abovemention'd, is an infamous Forgery, and a gross and impudent Impostion on their worthy Representatives, for that there never was any Convention of the Burgesse and Inhabitants of the said City and Liberty in their Burgesse-court, to prepare or approve the said Paper, or any other Paper of the same Kind or Import whatever, which it was absolutely necessary there should have been to have made it their Act, or to have warranted the Printing and Publishing it under their Names: But, on the contrary, the said Paper, having been drawn up in a private and clandestine Manner, was produc'd, ready-prepar'd, at a Tavern-Meeting of a few low inconsiderable People, pack'd together for that Purpose, without any Authority or legal Summons for so doing, where there were but Two Burgesse and Two Affiliates present out of Thirty-two Burgesse and Affiliates of whom the Burgesse-court consists, and not One hundred and fifty Inhabitants out of at least Ten thousand who have a Right of voting for Members of Parliament for Westminster; Besides which, it is notoriously known, that the principal Authors and Contrivers

of this Daring and Outrageous Insult upon his Majesty and his Parliament, are Men of desperate Fortunes and abandon'd Characters, the Promoters and Ring-leaders of all kind of Riot and Disorder, and who have no other Shelter or Resource left, but in Popular Commotions and Publick Confusion.

High Water this Day 2 Morning 02 11 | Evening 02 44

Bank Stock, 143. Ditto Subscription, 5 5-8ths Premium. India, Nothing done. South Sea, 111 1-half to 3-8ths. Old Annuity, 113 1-half to 5 8ths. New ditto 114 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. Annuities, Books shut. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 83 3-4ths. London Assurance, 115 8ths. India Bonds, 41 8s. to 10s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 31 10s. Prem. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 105. Three per Cent. ditto, 97 3-4ths. Million Bank, 116. Equivalent, 112.

Custom-House, London, December 3, 1742.

For S A L E,
By Order of the Hon. the Commissioners of His Majst's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 15th, and Thursday the 16th of December, 1742, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Days, will be put up to Sale, in the Long Room in the Custom-House, London.

Several Parcels of Bobea and Green Tea, Coffee Raw and Roasted, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Arrack, Cordial Waters, and Spruce Beer; a large Parcel of Cigars, Worsted Yarn, Wool, Worsted Thumbs; Shirts, Shifts, and Hollands Linen; a Smack, with its Apparel and Furniture; and a Parcel of Tobacco Ales.

And also, Several Casks of Refused Wines, which are to be distilled into Brandy, or made into Vinegar, within Three Months after they are delivered, clear of all Duties.

To be seen at the King's Warehouse, on Monday the 13th, and Tuesday the 14th of December instant, between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Forenoons, and Three and Five in the Afternoons, and in the Mornings before the Sale.

Where Catalogues will be delivered.
The Smack and Tobacco Ales to be seen at the Tobacco Ground near the Wet Dock at Deptford.

This Day is published,
(Price Sixpence.)

PLAIN MATTER OF FACT: OR, WHIGGISM
the Bulwark of these Kingdoms.

By a Lover of his Country.

Ex quo palam est aduersarius, facile cavaris vitare posse: Hoc vero occultum, intellatum, ac domesticum malum non modo non existit, verum etiam opprimit, antequam perspicere, arque explorare poterit. — O sceler, O portentum in ultimus annos importandum; non enim potest ea natura, qua tantum sceleris committerit, hoc uno scelere esse contenta; necesse est, in simili audacia, perfidaque versu. — Quid hoc nomine faciunt? aut ad quam spem tam perfidissimum, tam importunum animal reservent? Cic. Orat. VI. in Ver.

For This, —
Whose Faith, so often given and always violated,
Hath been th' Offence of Heav'n and Plague of Earth,
What Punishment is equal to thy Crimes? *Rowe's Tamerl.*

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Extract from the Account of this Book in the Works of the Learned.

The World has long complained of the Want of a proper Introduction to Algebra. Some are so very concise, as if they were contrived not to teach but introduce a Teacher; others again are larger, but wrote with so little Condescension to the Understandings of such as are altogether unacquainted with the Science, that they are of very little Use to those who are most inclined to make use of them. Whence it comes to pass, that few find it practicable to make any Progress in Algebra without a Master, tho' certainly the Science in itself is far from surpassing a clear Head, and a tolerable Understanding.

The Design of this Treatise, which is of a reasonable Bulk, and which contains nothing which is not solid, and to the Purpose, is to afford such as are engaged in teaching Algebra with a regular Method, and a large Stock of Examples; so that their Scholars may find Employment in their Absences, and to enable such as live in Country-Places, and must consequently want all other Tutors, except Books, to acquire such a Skill in this Science, as may enable them to spend a Portion of their Time agreeably in the Cultivation of their better Parts, and in rendering a natural Method of enquiry after Truth habitual.

The Treatise begins with a copious Explication of the Fundamental Principles of the Art, and of the Signs and Method of Notation used therein. The Author then proceeds to the several Rules, explaining them carefully and copiously in all their various Cases; so that with a moderate Attention it is simply impossible for a Person, who desires to be Master of Algebra, to miss of his End.

We never find this Writer advancing any thing out of its proper Place, or burthening the Mind of his Scholar with Rules, before they become necessary: He professes to have imitated the judicious Euclid in this Respect; and he has done it with equal Art and Felicity. By this means he has delivered the young Student in Algebra from that which is usually the most fatiguing Part of the Science, viz. The Doctrine of Surds, in the Manner in which it is usually taught. By the same Means he leads his Reader directly to Equations; and, by shewing him the Profit he will reap from this Science, encourages him to overcome all its Difficulties. But having thus laid a strong and rational Foundation, he moves more slowly through the rest of his Work, that whoever follows him, may be obliged to become Master of every Branch of the Art, so as to be a compleat Algebraist, before he quits his Book, and not a Smatterer.

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Printed for J. Walthoe, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

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HE THAT GETTETH A WIFE, BEGINNETH A POSSESSION, SIMILAR UNTO HIMSELF, AND A PILLAR OF REST.

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Pains in the Breast, Limbs, and Joints; AND HAS GAINED
UNIVERSAL A CHARACTER, THAT FEW FAMILIES CARE TO BE WITHOUT
THEM IN THEIR HOUSES. — BESIDES THE DISTEMPS
MENTIONED, THERE IS NO ONE MEDICINE, SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF

ART OF PHYSICK, THAT WILL GIVE A SPEEDIER RELIEF AND EASE
RHEUMATIC PAINS, GOUT, STONE, GRAVEL, CHOLICK, FLAUN, &
INNUMERABLE INSTANCES MIGHT BE GIVEN OF THE HAPPY USE
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WM. AND CLERK DICEY.

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SUCCESS, THESE MOST VALUABLE DROPS HAVE, FOR UPWARDS OF TWELVE
YEARS, MET WITH, NOT ONLY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BUT
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WEST-INDIES, AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES;
HAS LATELY INDUCED SEVERAL MEAN AND MERCENARY PRACTITIONERS
TO COUNTERFEIT THEM; AND BY IMITATING OUR SEAL, AND OF DISTINCTION,
NEAR AS THEY CAN OR DARE TO DO, WITHOUT MAKING THEM THE LESS
THEIR OWNERS, THEREBY IMPOSE THEIR DANGEROUS COMPOSITIONS UPON THE WISE
AND CREDULOUS SHOP-KEEPERS BOTH IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, IN
THE TRUE AND GENUINE SORT.

THE PATENTEE AND COMPANY THEREFORE, IN GRATITUDE FOR
THE UNIVERSAL GOOD RECEIPTION THEY HAVE SO LONG MET WITH, AND
FOR THE SAFETY OF THOSE WHO FOR THE FUTURE MAY BE DEFRAUDED
USING THE SAME, THINK THEMSELVES ABSOLUTELY OBLIGED TO
THIS NECESSARY CAUTION;

WHICH THEY EARNESTLY REQUEST MAY BE OBSERVED;

THAT THE BOTTLE THEY BUY IS NECESSARILY
SEALED WITH THE BOAR'S HEAD, AND THAT
THE WORDS ROUND IT, BY THE LINE
PATENT, AS IN THE MARGIN; AND THAT
THE NAMES OF THE PATENTEE, BENJAMIN
OKELL, WILLIAM AND CLERK DICEY, ARE
BILLED ON THE BOTTLE, WITH THE BILL OF DIRECTIONS
WITHOUT WHICH YOU MAY BE AWARE OF THE
NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITS, AND MAY BE OF
THE MOST DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCE.

N.B. THAT THESE ARE ALSO SOLD RETAIL (AS WELL AS
WHOLESALE) AT THE WAREHOUSE AFORESAID, AT ONE SHILLING
A BOTTLE, CONTAINING THREE DOSES.

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